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July 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 90 " 67

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

伍肆仙 號民十月七英港香

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Arrest Under American Espionage Act.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 11.
An employee of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., has been arrested here under the American Espionage Act. A letter home, criticising the Government, is reported to be the cause.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

Another Forceful Speech by Mr. Hughes.

London, July 10.

Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire organising industrially and economically if it wished to maintain its position after the war. He said to win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions would mean that we should clasp empty husks. Political independence and the trappings of greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin. How could this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by numerous virile populations united by ties of self-interest, as well as of race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon the conditions which guaranteed a profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and under good conditions; upon the development of land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence of the Empire and every part of it, absolutely rested. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of negation, and, judged by results, it did not pay. In this matter of life and death, things were allowed to take their course. No other nation acted thus. He showed how Germany's share in world trade grew by leaps and bounds. As an example, fifty years ago, Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two-and-a-quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1919, Germany produced twice as much iron and two-and-a-half times as much steel as Britain. Moreover, many of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honeycombed Britain's industrial life, so that Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's. After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy will suit post-war conditions? "In the new economic environment after the war if we are not adequately equipped we shall surely perish." (Hear, hear). Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Britain's war indebtedness had already reached eight thousand billions sterling; add to this interest on this stupendous sum, many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities, and it would be realised that we were in for a pretty bad time, for remember all these were new burdens to be added to pre-war burdens and would have to be met out of wealth produced after the war. Hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever. Neither eloquence nor resolutions can solve this problem. Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem, the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somehow that you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know that it cannot be side-stepped." Mr. Hughes, continuing, re-emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like the cogs of a machine and formed part of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised Labour was absolutely necessary. A fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced. Some people still wanted to take the German brother by the hand after the war, although it was the hand that was stained by the blood of innocents. Those people spoke of internationalism and still wanted an open policy. "So do the Germans, but it is the open door for Germany, not for the British Empire." (Hear, hear). Mr. Hughes referred sarcastically to those who, after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and all that has happened since in Russia, cry out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urges necessary national and industrial measures. It does not begin or end with tariff reform. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits? It was a national and Imperial non-party question, and, a business question. The British Government has already the nuclei of complementary organisation as far as raw materials are concerned. Mr. Hughes said: "What is wanted for coordination of these nuclei, and organisation of industry generally, is an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed in the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace." (Cheers).

FROM THE SKIES.

The Belgian Royal Visit to England.

London, July 10.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, visiting their Majesties on the occasion of their silver wedding, crossed the Channel in separate seaplanes. Lord Curzon, speaking at to-day's Belgian concert at the Albert Hall, at which the Belgian King and Queen and their British Majesties were present, said the former were the first King and Queen ever to descend on our coasts from the skies.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN AFRICA.

London, July 10.

Benter's correspondent at Johannesburg, referring to General Botha's statement regarding enemy intrigue in South Africa, says three alleged international Socialists, of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Provincial Council, have been arrested. Bail has been refused. The crisis has started.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

A Sensation in the Reichstag.

London, July 10.

A message from Copenhagen says that the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann caused a sensation in the Reichstag, where it was announced on von Kuehlmann's return from Headquarters. The Centre Leader, Herr von Goeber, proposed the postponement of the sitting in order to enable the parties to discuss the situation, owing to the Socialists declaring they would not vote for the new War Loan unless Admiral von Hintze declared his policy. Socialists are greatly dissatisfied at the appointment of Admiral von Hintze.

Von Hintze Appointed.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Berlin confirms that Admiral von Hintze has succeeded Baron von Kuehlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Future Possibilities.

London, July 10.

The Press both of London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report regarding the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann, is of opinion that it constitutes a triumph for the Pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia, especially after the assassination of Count Mirbach, and also possibly by a supreme effort in France or Italy soon. Admiral von Hintze, who is mentioned as his successor, is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German Diplomatic Service. He was Ambassador at Peking but owing to various scandals he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Englishman. Then he returned to China, crossing the Pacific as a super-cargo in a Scandanavian tramp.

A Hitch.

London, July 10.

Apparently there is some hitch regarding Baron von Kuehlmann's successor. A later official Berlin message states that Admiral von Hintze is mentioned as successor, but a final decision has not yet been made.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Aircraft Busy.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Enemy aircraft is active on the northern part of the front. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and one was driven down uncontrollable. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line. We also dropped two tons of bombs on Lille Junction and one-and-a-half tons on Bruges Docks. Three British machines are missing. During the night we dropped three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All our machines returned.

A British Success.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful minor operation on the night of the 9th instant at Merri, in which we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars and a number of prisoners.

German Admissions.

London, July 10.

A wireless German official message states that strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves to the west of Autheuil and to the north of Longpont.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

Progress on Eighty-Mile Front.

London, July 11.

It is pointed out that the important advance of the French and Italians in Southern Albania, on an eighty-mile front, between the sea and Lake Ohrid, is the climax to the pressure steadily exercised during the past two months. The French and Italians since the spring have pushed their way northward twenty miles and are now advancing in considerable strength and substantially progressing in a mountainous and roadless region. British monitors are co-operating with the Italians on the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Avlona, apparently aiming at Durazzo.

Still Advancing.

London, July 10.

An Italian official message states:—Having reached a point west of the Lower and Middle Semani and extended east in occupation of heights at the head of Tomarica, our troops are advancing and repulsing the enemy at the centre and astride the Osum.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FLOODS.

Terrible Conditions Prevailing.

London, July 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Vienna newspapers give further details of the heavy and continuous rains and serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzammergut, while the Danube at Vienna has reached its highest level for the past thirty years and is still rising. Vienna during the week end has been without meat and horseflesh has been sold at famine prices. The newspapers state that Austria has lost over half of the country's livestock.

A GALLANT CHAPLAIN.

London, July 10.

Four new recipients of the Victoria Cross include the Chaplain, the Rev. Theodore Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., who is over fifty years of age, and "who displayed marvellous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man." Three incidents are cited showing how he tended to an incapacitated officer and men during actions, notwithstanding the fact that he was exposed to the most dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Aviation Losses.

London, July 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down uncontrollable. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on rail-connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin, on dumps at Warrenton, and Bac St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible on the night of July 8.

Lie Slightly Advanced.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repelled local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre. We drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy and slightly advanced the line in the neighbourhood of Merri.

French Capture.

London, July 10.

A French communiqué states: South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed. We prisoners 530 in this morning's attack west of Antreuil, and captured thirty machine-guns.

It is semi-officially stated that since June 15 the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 60 officers.

A French communiqué reports: There is reciprocal artillerying north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of Chavigny Farm. We carried out several coups-de-main in Champagne and took prisoners. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set afire on July 8.

BITTER FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 10.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with a view to ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

A Berlin message says the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kiev. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that street fighting with the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre, mounted machine-guns at all the windows and fired on the Bolshevik troops.

The German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

BRITISH SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine while patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 7 by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-guns. The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine. An officer and five men were killed.

ATTACKS ON ENEMY AERODROMES.

London, July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on July 8 successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of July 8 the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars were reported to be on fire. Trains and search-lights were attacked from low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

London, July 11.

The "Observer" says: The policy of a bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in its succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated, but emerging still greater from the war.

THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, July 10.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jowett on his return from America said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been of the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AVIATION.

London, July 10.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has been given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation in London.

SIBERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, July 10.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, writing on July 4, says:—The "Asahi" correspondent at Vladivostok says a Provisional Government of Siberia has been established in Vladivostok. It intends to summon the Constituent Assembly. Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provincial councils and labour bureaux, the distribution of land and the continuance of the war against the Central Powers.

JEWS EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Stockholm, July 10.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30 and instructed the communities to refuse them food thereafter. The only exemptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

(Continued on page 6.)

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph")

Sir,—A telegram to the King and Queen, sent in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, seems to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding, it is perhaps well to explain that the telegram was despatched hurriedly at mid-day, on the day of the Anniversary, and when there was no longer time for consultation if it was to get Home in reasonable time for the celebration.

I sincerely regret that was not worded: "members of the Hongkong Club and the British Community". The hurry in which it was despatched in these days of severe strain on one's time and the fact that I happened to be Chairman of the Club and President of the St. George's Society this year must be my apology for tactlessly omitting the elder Society of "St. Andrews", or, in fact, distinguishing between any loyal British subjects.

I can say no more than that there was not the slightest intention on my part to wound the feelings of any loyal patriot and only the thought of rushing off loyal greetings and congratulations are they were too late. Had I thought of it earlier, I should naturally have consulted all the Societies with a view to a joint telegram.

Yours etc.

P.H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong July 12, 1918.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Defendant's Discharge Ordered.

GENERAL NEWS.

Big Bangkok Lottery.

There is talk of a million tical lottery to be run by the New War Aid Association, Bangkok, the preliminary arrangements for which were being made by the Patriotic League, before it was decided to close the local branch of the League. *Bangkok Times*.

The Attack on Kwangtung. Owing to the decision of the Government to attack Kwangtung from three different directions, the wealthy people and the gentry, living in bordering towns in Kiangsi and in other places affected, have become alarmed. Refugees from Kiangsi are arriving in Shanghai daily in increasing numbers. Merchants are settling their accounts prematurely in anticipation of troublous times, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the 4th instant.

An Artistic Catalogue. Copies of Mr. Seikichi Kurokawa's illustrated catalogue of writings and paintings by the Chinese Emperors, Empresses and Princes dating from the Tang Dynasty to the end of the Ching Dynasty, have been presented to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, H.I.H. the Crown Prince, several other Princes of the Blood and to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who received Mr. Kurokawa. Arrangements are also being made to present a copy to King George.

A Believer in Suttee. The Rev. S. Abraham, of Kuala Lumpur, (says the *Malay Mail*), has received from Jaffna news of the death of his nephew, Mr. P. Kandiah Pillai, manager of the Hindu Organ of Jaffna, and the suicide of his wife immediately afterwards, she putting kerosene oil on her clothes and applying fire. The bodies were cremated together the next day. Both the wife and husband were very staunch in their Hindu faith, the wife apparently retaining her belief in the doctrine of sutttee.

America and Rubber. The various rubber companies on the east coast of Sumatra are about to draw the attention of the United States Consulate in Batavia to the probability that the U.S. Government may shortly prohibit the import of rubber coming from estates which employ Germans in their services. The steamship companies are already in possession of a list of companies who come within the said definition. If the U.S. Government agree to the suggestion, many estates will be compelled to dismiss the Germans.

A Famous Stallion. The thoroughbred stallion Orby, by Orme-Rhode B., the property of Mr. Richard Croker, has died at Glencarn, County Dublin. He failed to score as a two-year-old, but in 1907 he won the English Derby, the Irish Derby, the Earl of Soton's Plate at Liverpool, and the Baldyke Plate. Orby did not run after his second season, but at the stud he sired several good winners, including a Dismal, winner of the One Thousand Guineas last year; Dradumens, Kempston Jubilee, 1915; Eos, Cambridgeshire, 1916, and Flying Orb, Portland Plate, 1914. China Mutual v. Port of London.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on 10th May, before Lords Justice Pickford, Binkele and Scrutton. It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed £3,305 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamer Polypheus while entering the East India Dock, London, on 10th November, 1916, through a collision between the Polypheus and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The Polypheus was entering under the directions of the dockmaster and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, or their servants.

The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

NOTICES.

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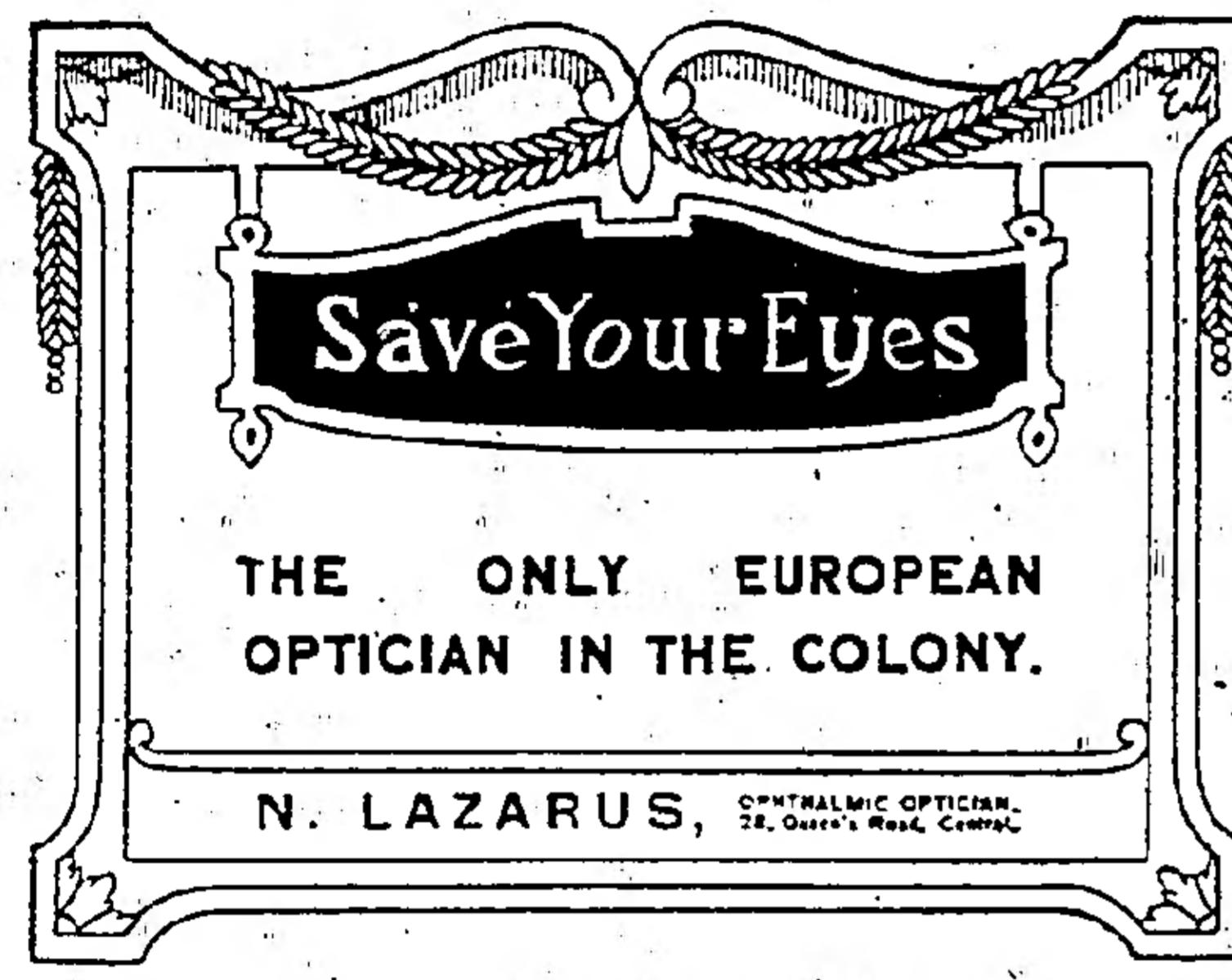
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GENERAL NEWS.

CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

A circus train was wrecked on the Michigan Central Railroad near Hammond, Indiana, on June 21. Gaudily painted cars caught fire, burning many passengers. It is estimated 50 persons were killed and 145 injured.

NEW ZEALAND'S RABBIT PLEST.

As a fair illustration of the rabbit pest in certain portions of New Zealand, and especially in the drier sections of the South Island, it is stated that on an estate lately taken over by the New Zealand Government comprising 12,448 acres of fresh land and a pastoral run of 19,250 acres there were killed or captured about 120,000 rabbits in order to clear up the property so as to make it suitable for the location of returned soldiers.

A RICH PRIZE AT HELLAR.

Harbin, June 25.—Col. Simionov's deputy at Hellar has seized Rs. 1,000,000 worth of cowhides, said to be the property of the largest tannery in Petrograd. The godown man has been detained. The goods had been stored for several months because shipment was unsafe. The deputy excuses the seizure on the ground that the hides are German owned.

They have been loaded on railway cars and it is stated have since been sold to Japanese.

DIAMONDS IN IRON.

Possibility of Gems by Manufacture.

Real diamonds, artificially made, were shown recently at the Institute of Civil Engineers, where Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, read a paper on experiments which showed that diamonds exist in iron.

The diamonds were few and small, and it was stated that they were produced at enormous cost compared with Bond-street prices for South African diamonds. Only the resources of the largest engineering works in the world made the experiments possible.

It is believed that with the advance of chemistry and electrical engineering it may one day be cheaper to make diamonds than dig for them.

Sir Charles Parsons showed that diamonds exist in iron in the proportion of one in 20,000 parts of weight, compared with one in 5,400,000 in the blue clay, which is the average yield of the De Beers mines.

Diamonds in variable quantity, he added, might be produced at a pressure equal to that exerted two miles below the earth's surface, a heat of about 700 degrees Centigrade and comparatively moderate pressure being essentials in the process. He demonstrated that the fundamental matter in diamond manufacture is the concentration of gases.

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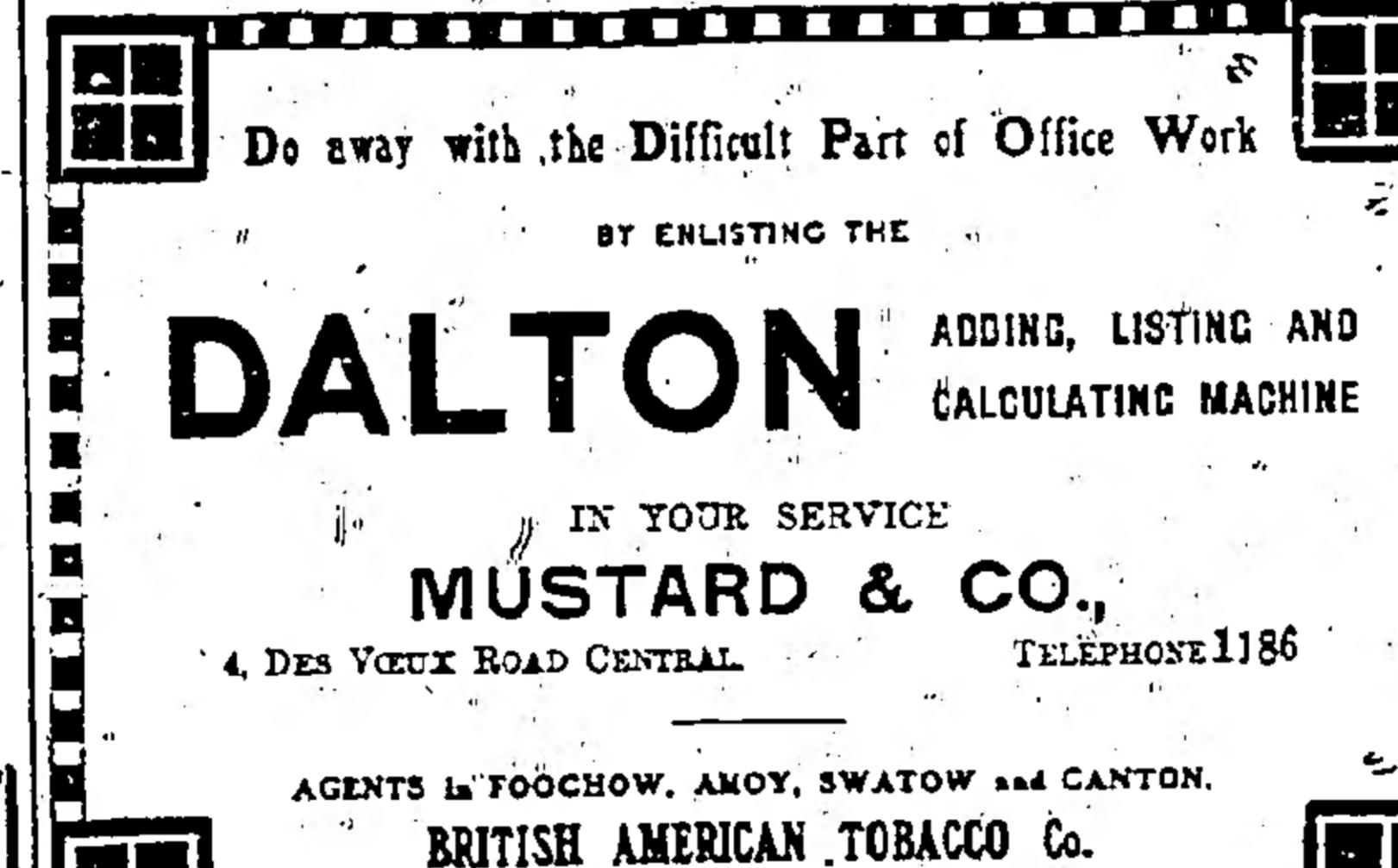
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	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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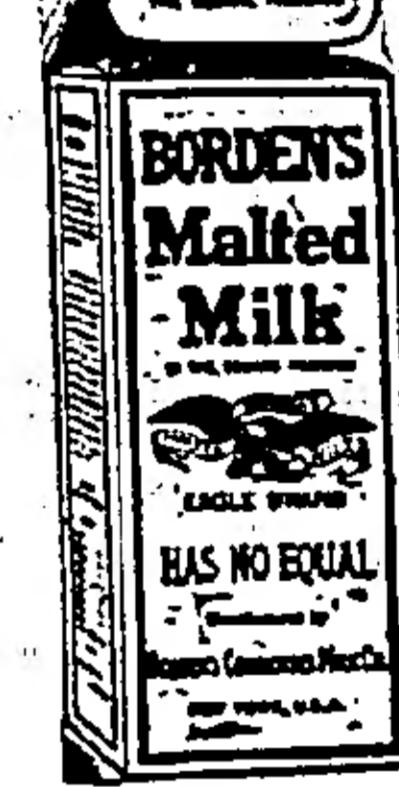
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

SIBERIA'S FUTURE.

Yesterday we made a few brief comments on the situation in Siberia, caused by the growing power of the reorganized Czechoslovak forces. We return to the subject on account of the fact that a telegram since to hand reveals an even more important development than any which has yet transpired, being no less than the establishment of a Provisional Government at Vladivostok and the announcement of its general programme. Matters have thus speedily come to a head, and though it is as yet early in the day to forecast what the likely attitude of foreign Powers will be to the newly-created administration, the circumstances seem to warrant the view that the opposition to the Bolsheviks is now taking on a more practical and ordered form. It is evident, at any rate, that the new element in Siberia is taking itself seriously and is prepared to assume responsibilities which the securing of the upper hand carries with it.

The future of Siberia is a matter of the greatest moment to the Allies in particular, and on its fate much of the future of Russia will also depend. Its geographical situation makes it occupy a peculiarly important position vis-a-vis China and the Far East generally, while by reason of its immense unexploited riches we can well understand Germany's anxiety to get a foothold on its territory. The conquest of Siberia by the enemy would therefore be a serious blow to Allied interests in general, and it is that fact which explains the constant urging which has been made in favour of Japanese intervention on behalf of the Entente Powers and of Russia as well. Why Japan has not yet stepped in, it would be difficult to say. Many reasons have been given, but none of them has appeared to fully explain the point; so for the moment we must accept the situation as it is, feeling that if a vital necessity does arise, the way will be made open for the only one of our Allies in a position to render effective help in this respect. Turning to the programme of the new Government, we see that the liberation of Siberia from Bolshevik assumption is placed in the forefront of the new statement of policy, and that is only a natural stand in view of all the circumstances. The next item is given as the "avoidance of foreign intervention," though what that phrase precisely conveys it would be difficult to hazard a guess. It means that the new Government is opposed to foreign assistance, than the declaration is, in our opinion, a regrettable one, incidentally, it must not be overlooked that the Allies have materially helped in wresting Vladivostok itself from the misguided Bolsheviks. What is much more to the point, however, is that the Allied Powers are wholly disinterested in their desire to assist Russia in general and Siberia in particular. They have no such ideas of conquest as the Germans; they merely want to bring about an era of concord and harmony; and the Czechoslovaks must know that anything that they do will be to the interests of those who are seeking freedom from oppression. In this instance, as in all others where the fate of small nations is concerned, fair play may be expected from the Allies.

Of the other items in the new Siberian Government programme, none is more significant than the determination to continue the war against the Central Powers. In that fact, the leaders of the new Administration reveal a level-headedness which contrasts with the visionary ideas of those who think that safety can be attained without resisting a dangerous and insidious foe. Here we have at any rate a remnant of the people who realize what Prussianism stands for and who are determined to set all their strength against its influence. Siberia, like Russia as a whole, is at the parting of the ways. She can win for herself a big future, and if the latest turn in events helps towards that end, then it must assuredly be most heartily welcomed.

Another Change.

Germany is once again having trouble in high quarters, for one of yesterday's telegrams announced the fact that the Kaiser had accepted the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Knehlmann. The development is not surprising, as there could be no greater contrast in viewpoint than the policies of the All Highest and the now replaced Foreign Secretary. The former is all for "Blood and Iron," with which, plus the assistance of the Kaiser's very own God, he believes victory can be won for the Germans. Baron von Knehlmann, however, has recently had to concede the impossibility of a German military victory. His disappearance from office is therefore not altogether to be marvelled at. Even a worm will turn, and the Foreign Secretary appears to have had enough of the Kaiser's bombast concerning the final triumph of German arms. An interesting point is that Admiral von Hinze, the notorious former Ambassador in China, is mentioned for the vacant post. Well, if knowledge of intrigue in foreign lands is any qualification for the position, von Hinze is no doubt the right man for the billet. He is a Hun of the Huns and should prove a veritable soulmate for the Kaiser. We in the East know his record, and though we cannot bring ourselves to compliment the German people or the new Minister, we have no doubt that he will in every respect meet the great Wilhelm's ideal of what such a man should be.

The Health Returns.
During yesterday there were notified two non-fatal cases of plague and one fatal occurrence of enteric, the sufferers being all Chinese. There were no cases of spotted fever.

A Returned Banisher.

A Chinese, who was banished for ten years in 1916, was arrested in Wan-chai last evening and was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning. Sentence of one year's hard labour and four hours stocks was passed.

An Offensive Phrase.
Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, two Chinese unfortunate were charged with trespassing within the lines of the 7th Punjab at Kowloon. During the hearing of the case one defendant used the phrase "Molo Kwei" ("Black-devil") when referring to an Indian, and his Worship told the woman, that if she were not careful she would be charged with using insulting language. After bearing the evidence, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50, or one month's hard labour;

Stonecutting without a Permit.
A Chinese contractor was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for cutting stones on a hillside without permission. It was stated by Mr. Sato, of the P. W. D., that defendant had permission to cut stones on Caroline Hill to the extent of fifty cubic feet. The permission expired in June, but blasting was still going on, and the extent allowed by the permit had been exceeded. A great deal of damage had been done to trees and the place was literally a quarry. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Death Enquiry.

At the Police Court this afternoon, an enquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of a boatman named Chan Kiu. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, outlining the facts, said the body was recovered from the water as far back as May 9 this year. It was picked up close to Bay View Police Station and was in a very decomposed state. There was a bullet hole in the chest which looked as though the man had been shot. The deceased was wearing clothing at the time which had been identified as belonging to him.

Enquiries had been made into the case by the Police, but up to the present no arrests had been made.

Swearing on the Cock's Head.

At the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompert an interesting case arose concerning a claim by an Indian money-lender for a small amount from a Chinese. The defendant stoutly denied that he owed the money, the plaintiff as stoutly contesting that he did. The Chinese said that it was another man who owed it and he had nothing to do with the debt at all. His Lordship eventually asked defendant if he would be willing to cut off a cock's head in the temple and swear that he had not received any money from plaintiff. Defendant replied that he would willingly do so.

Plaintiff, while agreeing to this, stipulated that he should be present when the oath was taken, and also that defendant should place his hand on his son's head at the time he took the oath. His Lordship made it clearly understood that if defendant took the oath he would dismiss the claim.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU MUST HAVE WRINKLES,
LET THEM BE JOY-LINES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow in the 64th birth-

day of Mr. Walter Long, Secre-

tary of State for the Colonies.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar

on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Telegraphic Interruption.

The Japanese telegraph lines

to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe

are interrupted.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan

Mining Administration's mines

for the week ending June 22,

amounted to 65,869 tons and the

sales during the period, to 51,661

tons.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:-

Strength.

No. 971 Spr. A. E. Godfrey, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, to join H. M. Regular Forces, dated 8.7.18.

Appointment.

No. 559 Pte. G. C. Buchanan, is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 11.7.18.

Transferred.

No. 479 Corporal J. A. Lyon is transferred from No 7 to No. 5 Platoon, No. 3 Section.

Leave.

No. 471 Sergt. A.G. Graham, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18, No. 755 Pte. R. T. Barton and No. 770 Pte. J. A. Ridgway are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18. Pte. J. Cae Clark, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Grounds, from 13.8.18. Pte. D. McMurray, "B" Company, is granted 12 months' leave, on urgent business, from 10.7.18.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., state:-

Parades at Belchers Battery:-

Monday, 16th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Thursday, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 19th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:-

12th to 19th July:-

E. L. Manning. Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricans at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyseman, Captain James; Stonemasons; 2nd Lieut Brown.

Instructions for "higher ratings" and N. C. O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. C. O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Ovendene and Parsons B.E. and Sergt. Day H. K. B.C. Class 3, at Lyseman at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyseman from 15th to 31st July, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:-

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 19th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon, will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will

parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Instruction in T.E.T.

Thursday, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 15th July.—6.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

THE SHANGHAI "WHEEL."

ITS EVIL INFLUENCES CONDEMNED.

Commenting on the case of Sergt. Y. H. Tait, of the Shanghai Police, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for fraudulent conversion of monies belonging to the Shanghai Police Rifle Club, the N. C. Daily News says:- Whether the prisoner's unhappy position was directly due to the "Wheel" (as he himself denied), or only indirectly, is immaterial. As Sir Haviland pointed out, there has been no lack of cases before the Supreme Court immediately due to the vicious influence of this plague spot. Nor indeed can the evil it does be defined by what actually results in crime. It is probably news to many readers that the mere act of playing roulette is illegal for British subjects and punishable with a heavy fine. But the fact clearly indicates how well the essentially debasing effect of such gambling is recognised by our laws.

Some twelve months have passed since public attention was drawn to the urgent need of taking drastic measures to close the "Wheel" by a series of articles in this paper. What has happened? A fresh impetus was given to the representations made from time to time to the Chinese authorities, various measures were canvassed and either rejected or proved fruitless; and the "Wheel" went on spinning as merrily as ever. Rather more so indeed, for a large casino has, we believe, been added to the buildings existing a year ago and there are rumours of yet further extensions all on the most luxurious scale. It looks as if the proprietors were quite sure of their position, as indeed they may well be, with the large subventions which they can afford to pay in the right Chinese quarters and, it is to be feared, do pay, or they would scarcely have flourished so long.

Emphasis may be laid upon the Judge's observations on the responsibility of those who, though well knowing better, visit the "Wheel" either for an occasional "flatter," or as the saying is, "just to see what it is like." The effect of their bad example is far more than they can calculate. The bulk of the "Wheel's" winnings are probably drawn from the pockets of those who can in no sense afford to gamble, who are led on to sign odds and thus drawn into a net from which they cannot escape. How many of these first visited the "Wheel" because "So-and-so sees no harm in it," can only be guessed. Good results might also come from the heads of firms making it clearly understood that instant dismissal would fall on any employee who was seen in the casino. But until the "Wheel" itself is closed, it is to be feared that these suggestions would be no more than palliatives. It is sincerely to be hoped that Peking may be moved to take the desired action.

In the critical days of the end of March the need for these latter became so urgent that we Allies accomplished in haste what with more foresight and with better effect we might have established at leisure, and appointed a Supreme Commander.

Now the Commander-in-Chief of a homogeneous national army exercises his authority under established and well-recognised conditions of discipline. If he is dissatisfied with a subordinate he has power to dismiss him, but where the generalissimo is of another nation this cannot hold.

We cannot conceive of Foch dismissing Haig or Plumer or Rawlinson. He has, therefore, to rely on his personality and the soundness of his judgment, and not on rule of precedent, to make his authority felt. And there are greater difficulties even than this. The possibility of failure has to be faced in war. Our generals are responsible to the Cabinet, who in turn is responsible to Parliament and the People for the conduct of the war. Parliament and People have no authority over Foch. In time of stress tempers are irritable, nerves are strained, and there is a natural desire to call someone to account. We cannot call to account an Allied general whom we have agreed to place in command. Then, again, it is easy and tempting to suggest, particularly in circumstances such as the present, that a foreign general is prone to ask too much of our troops. We see our huge casualty lists and read that our armies are bearing the brunt of the fighting, and it is natural to ask why do not the French do more? Of Foch's strategy I shall have a word to say later but I ask my readers to remember that the German blow was designed to fall upon us, that the French reserves were at first to the south of the battlefield, and therefore naturally came up last, and that his task is, while giving us such support as is necessary, to watch the enemy's reserves and to nurse his own.

Foch assumed his functions in very critical days—The battle was at its height, the enemy threatened to sever the French and British generalship demands.

GENERAL FOCH.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:-

The Allies have at long last agreed to a Generalissimo in France. The difficulties which loomed large in the way of this step have disappeared in the stress of battle. Yet they were and are very real difficulties. They have been stated frequently, but if General Foch is to receive the support which he requires to enable him to bear the great burdens which rest on his shoulders, it is as well that they should be restated and understood.

While the Allies were attacking they could choose their own time and place for battle. They had, in fact, the initiative and with that were at least immune from disaster. If their efforts were less

completely successful than they might have been with greater co-operation, no real crisis was produced to make necessities triumph over inconveniences. It is one of the great advantages of offence that, unless the enemy is able and ready to turn to attack at the right moment, failure may be expensive, but is rarely disastrous.

Failure in defence, on the other hand, usually brings with it at once the most unpleasant consequences. So it came about that the Allies were able to rub along more or less successfully without a unified command until the collapse of Russia brought the great mass of the Germans army to the West, and with it very real dangers to be met.

Attempts at compromise were tried and the Versailles Executive Board was set up, but command by committee failed, as it always has and always will fail in war. A military committee is no different in its psychology from the committees of the business and political world. It means discussion, delay, and compromise, when decision, promptness and determination are vital.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

CANNOT BE EXCELLED WITH TINNED

OR FRESH STEWED FRUIT.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

PLEA FOR JAPANESE ACTION.

New York, June 17.—The New York Times, in a leading article published this morning, says:-

Is it the intention of Germany's foes, or some of the short-sighted ones, to force Japan into the arms of Germany?—not that they can do it, but it seems to be their intention to try if they can. If not why do they show this insulting suspicion of Japanese motives and why, above all, is there this hesitation to intervene in Siberia for fear

Japan might not play fair after furnishing the majority of the troops for the expedition?—for that is the reason for the hesitation, from which, we are glad to see, some of them, especially the commonwealth nation which is in alliance with France, are entirely free. What is Japan fighting for? For quiet Asia. She wants no quarrelsome neighbour. It was for this reason that Japan made an alliance with Britain for fear

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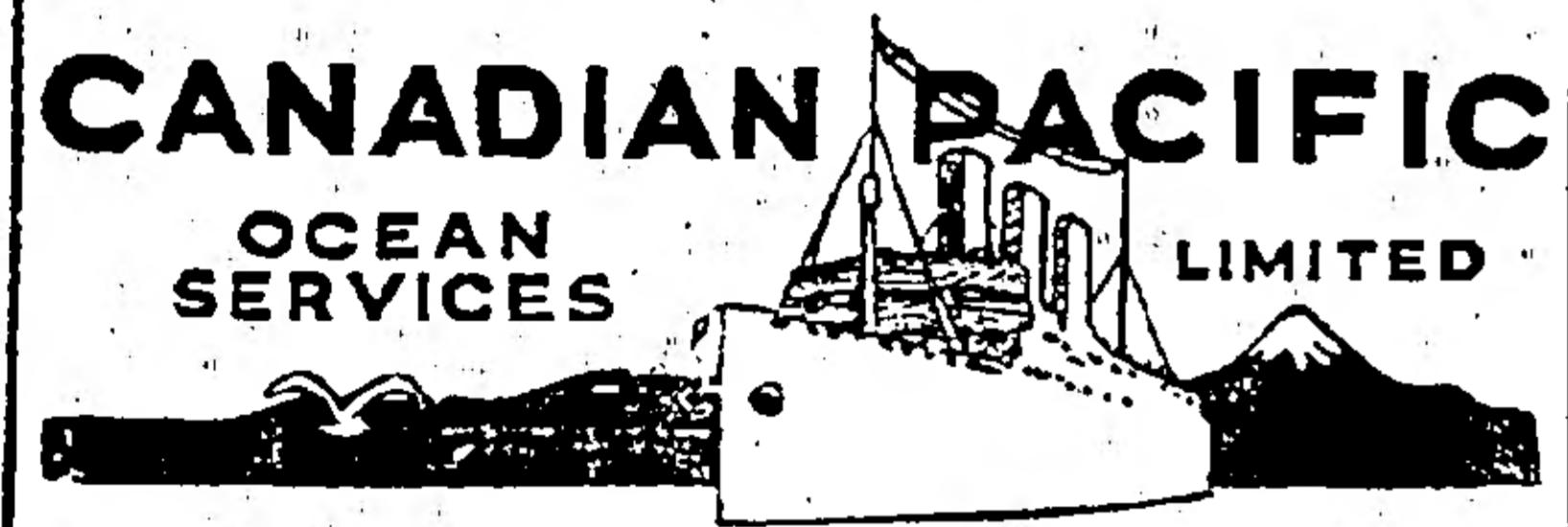
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

**CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE**

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	27th July	Key West	28th Oct.
Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Sado Maru" 12,500 "Kawachi Maru" 12,500 "Aki Maru" 12,500 "Tango Maru" 13,500	FRI, 12th July, at 11 a.m. FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m. SAT, 20th July, at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACAO BAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBANACABA, BRISBANE, ST. THOMAS, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, TOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

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HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

Katori Maru	FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
Suwa Maru	WED, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINNO MARU	22,000	15th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BAIBOA, CALLAO, ABICIA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Managing Agents.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Under Stralsund Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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Hongkong, Jan 2, 1917.

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WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LTD.
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THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
S.S. "SENATOR"

will be dispatched for Seattle and Victoria (Canada) on or about the middle of July

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The ROBERT DOLLAR Co.
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VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
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"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Hindjani	8,000	13th July, 1918.
Grotius	10,000	26th July, "
Oranje	8,000	9th Aug., "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

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NOTICE.

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KANADA, YAMADA, TAKAHASHI, BIBAI
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Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA,
TSUBUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARI, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DABEN,
TEINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIFEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
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The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Changchun, c/o Tensheng West
Teahootao, from Shanghai.
Mock Joya, Hongkong Hotel,
from Tokio.

Kashiwa, from Yokohama.
Leechingbo, Kwongmanloong,
from Shanghai.
Mr. Sizafong Co., Des Voeux
Road, from Shanghai.

Mr. Si, c/o Zaffong & Co., from
Shanghai.
Chwanghoe, from Amoy.
Kwongshingloong, from Kobe.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

City	Lat.	Long.	Altitude	Level
Lyman	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level
Lyman	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level
Lyman Intermediate	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level
Lyman Tak	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level
Wong-nai-chung	30° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level
Foktakam	30° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	100 ft. below sea level

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

City	Lat.	Long.	Altitude	Storage in millions and decimals of gallons
Lyman	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00
Lyman	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00
Lyman Intermediate	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00
Lyman Tak	41° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00
Wong-nai-chung	30° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00
Foktakam	30° 51' N.	120° 15' E.	1,000 ft.	1,000.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District of June 30, 1918.

Estimated consumption per day—
1,000,000 gallons.

Services to houses in the Hill District disconnected from Midea Main and a supply given by public street fountains, only up to the 20th June 1918, the date of June 1918. Consumption may be all different from the 1st June 1918 and the 1st June 1918.

Estimated population per day—
1,000,000.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Estimated population per day—
1,000,000.

Consumption per day—
1,000,000.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

Kangnungwa, Taianchan, from Shanghai.
Kwonghunyuen, from Yokohama.

Castlecaok, from Yokohama.
Honjuncu, from Tokio.

Leesaiyi, Benan Hotel, from Shanghai.

Leusigkey, Great Eastern Hotel, from Shanghai.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. △	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▽	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. △	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. △	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. △	Gale expected to increase.
7. +	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale may be expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Signal Station.

The signals will be lowered when it is known that the danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill.

The Harbour Signal, H.M.S. "Tandar," Green, Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lal-chi-kok, and the flagstaff over the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

The Night Signals are displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Signal Station.

The signals will be lowered when it is known that the danger is over.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset on the towers of the Railway Station, on the Water Signal Station, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Signal Station.

The signals will be lowered when it is known that the danger is over.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset on the towers of the Railway Station, on the Water Signal Station, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company's Cases.

The Tribunal again sat this afternoon, when the following were among the cases dealt with:

Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. G. Morton Smith
2. L. T. C. Nixon.
3. F. Syme-Thomson.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.

Mr. Morton Smith appeared for the firm.

The Chairman said the Tribunal understood the firm carried on a business of shipping and general merchants, and it was put to the Tribunal that the firm was serving both Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony. The pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and six Portuguese. Now the European staff is seven, including Mr. Dodwell, and the Portuguese staff has been increased to six.

Mr. Morton Smith said that five men had left the Hongkong office for active service.

The Chairman:—The firm asks for absolute exemption for all three men before the Tribunal?—Yes.

In the case of Mr. Morton Smith, 38, married, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that he was sub-manager and when Mr. Dodwell was away he was in charge of the business. He attended particularly to the shipping business.

Mr. Dixon, 28, single, was in the book-keeping department.

The Chairman:—It is understood that you have no shipping control accounts to deal with, only certain Japanese ships you are acting for?—That is so.

The Chairman:—Mr. Syme Thompson, 31, and single—he is in the import and export and insurance department. Both are very reduced owing to the war?—To a certain extent, yes. The insurance referred to is in the form of agencies to Home companies. Mr. Grant-Smith does not assist in this department.

Mr. Morton Smith, in answer to a query, said that the piece goods which were dealt in were mainly from Manchester and Home generally, and some small silk from France. They had dealt in flour from America, but they could not get it now. This department dealt with sundries generally.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Morton Smith said that Mr. Dodwell was at present away.

The Chairman:—The firm is able to get along without one man?—We might do for a month or two, but it is a different matter to going along indefinitely.

The Chairman:—You are managers for the Union Water Boat Company and the United Asbestos Company?—Yes.

Is there anyone in those departments who could assist in your office?—I do not think so. We have reduced our staff to the minimum we can carry on with. The assistants we have left have been with us many years without any change. We only have one European in each department.

Major Morgan applied for non-exemption in the case of two. He presumed that when Mr. Dodwell came back he would be within military age and that he would in due course come before the Tribunal. He presumed also that being the head of the firm he would be given exemption.

The Tribunal considered the case and later announced that Mr. Syme Thompson would be given three months' exemption. The case of Mr. Morton Smith and Mr. Nixon would be exempted for the time being.

Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co. The following are medically fit:

1. E. W. White.
2. J. C. Finch.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. Overy and O. Stuart.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman intimated that before the war there were eight European men and three ladies, one Portuguese and eight Others in the shop. The staff was now reduced to six European men and three ladies. The Tribunal understood that this reduction was not caused by any men going on military service. Mr. White is 38 and married. He is in the house and ship furnishing departments. The firm asked for the exemption of Mr. White.

Mr. Lewis said that in this department the firm did a big business and regarded it being in the Imperial or essential interests of the Colony he might point out that ships which were built here besides some of those that came in were furnished by the firm. As an instance, the firm had furnished the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia and they had been asked to tender for a big job now. He contended that passenger ships could not go to sea unless they were furnished.

The Chairman said that in the case of Mr. Finch he was 26 and single. He is a salesman in the drapery department. The Tribunal understood that the firm did not ask for exemption in this case except for a short time while alterations in the establishment are being made.

Mr. Lewis:—That is so. I am asked to say that the firm can ill-spare him and they do not want to lose him.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in both cases.

After the cases had been considered, the Chairman announced that Mr. Finch would be granted no exemption and Mr. White three months.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. M. F. Murray
2. L. C. Robinson
3. P. T. Chilvers
4. C. P. Templeton
5. A. E. Cherry
6. J. S. Jennings

The following men of military age from this company have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.

The Tribunal decided to exempt all the men.

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

The following is medically fit:—A. Morley.

The following men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Hicks and C. M. Wilson.

Mr. Morley was passed for service.

Messrs. Brewer and Co.

The following is medically fit:—N. L. Brewer.

No men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service from the firm.

Three months' exemption was granted.

Belgian Minister To China.

Monsieur Paul May, the Belgian Minister to China, left for Tientsin on the 28th ult.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred on the Tientsin-Pukow Line on the 22nd ult. at 1 a.m. at Sakau Station, on the border of Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, between the 35th Down Goods train and the 4th Up Passengers train. A great number of passengers, it is stated, were injured. The track coolies committed suicide, apparently imitating the recent action of two sidesmen in Japan who considered themselves blameless for a somewhat similar railway fatality.—Peking Leader.

Important Shanghai Trial.

The case against the three Portuguese citizens (J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro), who were arrested some time ago in connection with the big Shanghai share frauds, will be held in the Portuguese Consular Court on the 15th inst. In the case of J. M. Baptista, who is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the American Trading Co., and who is now in custody in Japan, the Japanese authorities have granted extradition. Baptista will probably arrive here next week in custody of a S. M. Detective, says the Shanghai Mercury of July 8.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

American Women's Work for the Armenians.

Nora Walb, Secretary of the American Committee, Armenian and Syrian Relief, writes as follows:—

We are living in an age of heroism. Deeds that would have staggered the imagination a few months ago are accepted as ordinary and commonplace. The laying down of life for a principle is no longer an idealistic belief; it is a realism. Men and women the world over are giving of their "all" to make the world safe for the coming generations.

In no section of the world has such a price been paid for an ideal as the Christian peoples of the Near East have paid for the right to keep alive Christianity.

During the past year I have surveyed the Near East from the Russian Caucasus, through Turkey, Persia, Palestine and south to Port Said, in Egypt. Through my hands has passed almost every letter and cablegram that has come out of this section of the world to America. Before the terrible suffering of these people, the martyrdom of Belgium, the bleeding of Poland pale.

In no other section of the world has so much been demanded of women. American women, whether travellers, teachers, missionaries, or wives of ambassadors and consuls in this Country at the outbreak of the war, have come nobly to the aid of the native Armenian, Syrian, and Greek women, and hand in hand the East and West have met to grapple with the situation, while our American soldiers have been hastened to the front to make the world safe for democracy.

While Germany was trying her Kultur upon defenseless Belgium and valiant France on the western front, she was at the same time grasping the Turk by the throat on the east with her mailed fist and driving the misguided Moslem on to deeds which she in her own professed Christianity dared not commit.

"Women and children first" has been the chivalrous maxim of the past three centuries. "Women and children first in suffering" has been the word in the Near East, where the sands of the desert of Der-EI Zor are strewn with the slacking bones of the victims of deportations and the snows of the Caucasian passes are stained with the blood of helpless women and children.

Above all, and out of this reign of terror in Turkey, in now liberated Palestine, in struggling Persia, and in Mesopotamia have risen women whose names belong with the heroines of our age:

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, who from the door of the Consulate in Constantinople offered food to dying Armenian women and children, who bound up their wounds and went day after day with her husband to do what she could for these afflicted people before the breaking of diplomatic relations with America.

Miss Mary Caroline Holmes, author of that charming Syrian romance, "Who Follows in Their Train," who has lived to see her beloved adopted country a land of desolation and waste, and to cable to America: "Women and children are dying in the Lebanon region at the rate of one thousand a day. The suffering from starvation and deportation is indescribable."

Miss Mary Louise Graffam, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Siva, in Turkey, who secured permission to accompany her mission girls on their way into exile. At Malatia she was forced to leave the 200 exiles, whom she had so heroically defended, and from whom no word has as yet been received.

Mrs. Henry Biggs, wife of the former president of the American College at Harpoort, gave her life while working for the destitute peoples in the region of Harpoort. Mrs. Clarence Usher died of typhus after the siege of Van, where she and her husband had cared for hundreds of wounded.

American women have remained at their posts, braving inde-

cible dangers, for the sake of the girls under their protection.

But, after all is told, it is the Armenian and Syrian women who have suffered most and who have given most. The Turk, in his ruthless onslaught against the very people who were the backbone of the nation—the Armenian and Syrian Christians—was believed that the only way to rid the land of these peoples who profess Christianity, and are pro-Ally in sympathy, is to assimilate them into Moslemism or to wipe out completely the women and children.

Women of wealth and culture and refinement met a like fate. Women educated in France, in England, in America, accustomed to ease and luxury, have been forced to leave everything behind them and take to the road, driven on before arrogant ruffians armed with whips, driven across desert and mountain, without food, stripped of their clothing, the common prey of the garrisons, after the officers had taken their pick.

No respect has been paid to age or condition. Women with gray hair have been killed with the bayonet while men laughed, have been left to die by the roadside; babies tossed from bayonet to bayonet as sport for the tormentors. Women in childbirth have been driven on until they dropped dead by the roadside.

All of this has left undaunted the spirit of the wonderful womanhood of these Eastern women. Offered safety and protection if they would become Moslems, they have kept resolutely to their faith, preferring to die rather than to renounce their religion or betray their people.

It is true that many of these women have gone into harems. A member of our Consulate service told me yesterday that he personally had seen girls sold at auction for anything from eighty cents to two dollars in more than one city within the Turkish Empire.

Dr. Frederick W. MacCallum,

who had charge of the relief work for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Russian Caucasus, home on a short visit, has told me how when the Russian troops advanced to Trebizond and Van he sent out relief workers to buy back Christian women from Moslems, and purchased their freedom for a dollar apiece.

The thing that I marvel at is the wondrous poise of these women. How have they kept their sanity?

They, like our men in the trenches, must be brought very close to some great superhuman power by their suffering. Their wonderful mother love is unshaken. Women have carried their children for months and months, foraging for food, biding them in the snow to keep them warm, and finally reached relief stations. Women who have wandered two and a half years reached Cassarea last week, some of them carrying children born on the road. Other women, who have seen their own children butchered or die of starvation, have taken up another woman's child and carried it on to safety, when their own arms were empty.

Two million women, according to a recent conservative estimate, have found safety within relief stations established throughout the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Mesopotamia by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Metropoliitan Tower, New York. These women, that they have reached a safe haven, have not been content to sit down and mourn over their losses; with eager hands they have reached out for work, and are busy carding and spinning and weaving raw cotton and wool into cloth and fashioning it into garments for the 400,000 orphan children in the various camps, and making uniforms for the soldiers. These hands are busy from morning until night furnishing garments, preparing food, caring for the sick.

From every class and every circumstance in life they are doing their utmost to help. Side by side with them, all working and looking forward to the coming peace, when the world will be a safe dwelling place for women and children, are American women, braving the dangers of war and of pestilence.

Austria's Bread Ration.

The New Austrian bread ration of 90 grammes is equivalent to about three ounces.

Surely a new internationalism is coming out of our age of heroism, for East and West, despite their differences, have joined hands in a common trust and a common sorrow.

MORALITY AND MONEY. GRUBBING.

Japanese Youths and Commercial Careers.

Mention has been made of the large number of teachers deserting their profession for the more lucrative employment offered by business houses, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Now it appears that the number of Japanese youths aspiring to scholastic and even military honours is showing a marked decrease.

In consequence of the remarkable progress in economic circles since the outbreak of war, says the *Chugai Shoggo*, the demand for promising youths has correspondingly increased in the industrial and commercial world. This has led to a marked disinclination among graduates with honours from the Engineering Colleges in the Imperial Universities to accept positions as Assistant Professors with their alma mater. This state of affairs may be highly satisfactory from the viewpoint of industrial development, but is certainly discouraging from that of scientific progress.

It is the custom of the Imperial Universities, the Tokyo journal proceeds, to appoint Assistant Professors from among graduates with superior scholastic attainments, and consequently such positions used to be greatly coveted. That such an honourable position has now lost much of its former attraction in the eyes of the graduates is, of course, because better opportunities are offered them elsewhere. Although the Tokyo paper thinks little for the moral culture of these young men in attaching paramount importance to a question of remuneration in choosing their future profession, such a tendency must be accepted as inevitable in the present condition of Japanese society, where materialism has such a powerful hold. In order to induce capable young men with a bright scholastic future to accept positions as Assistant Professors, and make them contribute to the future progress of scientific work, it is important that their treatment in the Universities should be improved, at the same time giving closer attention to the moral training of students in the higher educational institutions.

Another—and still more deplorable—tendency, which according to the Tokyo journal inspired greater anxiety in our Tokyo contemporaries, is that the number of young men aspiring to military honours has shown a gradual decrease of late years. This tendency was especially marked this year in the decrease in the number of applicants to Military Academies and similar institutions. The Tokyo journal attributes this state of things partly to the fact that the horrors of the war now raging have led parents to detect the idea of their sons entering upon military or naval careers, but more largely to the prevalence among the rising generation generally of a strong inclination to materialism. The *Chugai Shoggo* grieves over this state of things as affecting the future welfare of the State. In this matter also the Tokyo journal urges the introduction of some improvement in the treatment of military and naval officers of lower grades.

A more effective step for bettering this regrettable situation is, in the view of the *Chugai Shoggo*, to improve the moral education of Japanese youths, so that the tendency to run after materialistic objects may be kept under proper restraint. While congratulating Japan on the great increase of her national wealth, thanks to the war situation, the Tokyo journal deplores the fact that economic prosperity has had the effect of demoralizing the sound ideas of the rising generation.

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ABORTIVE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino.

The sensational revelations concerning the peace negotiations in 1917, of which a brief telegraphic summary appeared in our columns some little time ago, were contained in a dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* from that journal's Paris correspondent, which appeared on May 14th. The correspondent says:

It is now possible to give an account somewhat more in detail of the demands made by President Poincaré in reply to the first letter of Emperor Charles. President Poincaré made these demands in the course of a conversation with Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, and there is no letter to the Prince from Poincaré in the *dossier*.

"A letter from Poincaré, in which the demands are mentioned, is addressed to Ribot and gives him an account of the conversation. I have not seen a copy of the letter but can say with perfect confidence that the past week, although no: perhaps an exact translation of the text, is an almost literally accurate rendering of the passage in question and an absolutely accurate statement of the demands.

"Prince Sixtus is commissioned to tell the Emperor in regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine that it is not a question for Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 and 1790, with the Valley of the Saar, restitutions, reparations and indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine.

(The surrender of the Valley of the Saar, which flows from the Vosges into the Rhine through Rhenish Prussia, would give France a frontier about thirty-five miles beyond Metz.)

"I guarantee the accuracy of the terms of the demands as just given and am sure it will not be contested.

"I have obtained from a thoroughly trustworthy source the following additional information in regard to the negotiations of last year. Prince Sixtus not only made it a condition of the communication of Emperor Charles's letter to Poincaré that the latter should give his word of honour not to show it to anybody but Ribot, and never make public the fact of the Emperor's overtures, but also insisted on the extreme importance of secrecy. Any revelation, he said, might put the Emperor's life in danger, and would certainly put Austria more than ever under the domination of Germany. It would be disastrous both to the Emperor and to his country.

"After the interview with Poincaré, Sixtus paid two visits to England. Lloyd George at once recognised the importance of the Austrian proposals and advocated favourable consideration of them.

His view of the matter, which was the opposite of Poincaré's, led to a conflict of opinion between them. The *dossier* shows that Lloyd George advised a course which does credit to his diplomatic ability and political insight (I am quoting the opinion expressed to me by an authorised person). It would, he said in substance, be a mistake to let Austria and Italy discuss territorial questions that must be avoided, for it would inevitably result in the negotiations coming to nothing. The important thing was to beat Germany if she should prove uncompromising. If that end could be secured by means which seemed to present themselves, territorial questions could easily be settled afterwards.

"Unfortunately, however—I am still quoting the person already mentioned—when Lloyd George came to Paris his resolution seems to have been weakened and he allowed himself to be influenced by Poincaré and Ribot. Ultimately, when Sonnino offered uncompromising opposition to an agreement with Austria, Lloyd George acquiesced with reluctance as Ribot admitted in his statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The discussion at St. Jean de Maurienne, on April 19th, 1917, took place in rather unfortunate circumstances, since of the three men who discussed the Emperor's letter, only two had seen it, and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Through Bills of Lading Prohibited in America.

The American Government has prohibited the issue of through railway-ocean bills of lading, according to a telegram received in Osaka on June 22. Hereafter it will be necessary to get separate bills of lading for land and sea transport. It is stated that this will considerably inconvenience traders in the Far East, especially those who have no offices or agencies in different parts of the United States. The reason for the prohibition is not stated but it is attributed to a desire to simplify the licence procedure and facilitate railway transport.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.'s weekly cotton market circular for July 4 states:—"While the past week cannot be said to have been an active one in so far as volume of business in the cotton trade is concerned, closing quotations show an advance of about 1s per picul due to purchases made by Japanese exporters and local mills. Advances from the interior show a hardening tendency as the stocks of cotton in various hands are comparatively small and mills generally are about due to replenish their holdings, more especially if the yarn situation shows signs of improvement. In the circumstances, and after making due allowance for political contemp[...] the outlook for the near future seems more bright and with a likelihood of Japan being a heavy buyer on this market, we do not fear any serious decline from now on until the new crop is fully harvested. Tone of the market—Firm."

Post-War Textile Fashions.

At a meeting of the Bradford Textile Society on April 8, Mr. A. M. Chapman, a manufacturer, gave an address on "Fashions and Textile Fabrics."

He stated that after the war there would be a very busy time in the textile trade, Germany, Japan, and the United States being probably Great Britain's chief competitors.

France would exhibit great power of recovery because she would start with absolutely new plants, and the most up-to-date machinery. For some time past there had been a demand for materials of the serge and wool cheviot class, of medium weight, goods which could be worn winter and summer. As soon as the war was practicable, the speaker believed that there would be a complete change in the style of fabrics to fancy fabrics, and accordingly he advised those who had jacquard and box looms not to scrap them for plain looms. As soon as France could produce them, goods made from single twist, dry spun worsted yarns were certain to have a big sale, and he urged Bradford to take up the problem of their production.

the third, Sonnino, did not even know of its existence, although he was of course informed of the nature of the proposals that had been made. As I have stated in a previous dispatch, Baron Sonnino saw the letter only in July 1917.

"After his two visits to England, Sixtus returned to Switzerland in order to transmit to Emperor Charles the result of his conversations. Although the views of the French and English representatives were not entirely in accord, Sixtus would seem to have considered the favourable reception given to the overtures in England as justifying him in making an optimistic report on the result of his mission.

The *dossier* contains a second letter from Emperor Charles in which he expresses his pleasure that there is substantial agreement between himself and the French and English Governments. He repeats the conviction that, provided the Allies will agree to reasonable terms, he will succeed in inducing Germany to accept them, but says that in the event he, at any rate, will do so and there is no doubt he will be followed by the whole Valley of the Danube. The letter, I understand, makes it clear that the reasonable terms, in the Emperor's opinion, must not include any territorial demand on the part of France beyond Alsace-Lorraine as annexed in 1871."

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CAN A HUN BECOME A HAN?

A German's Effort in China.

The *P. and T. Times* says:—We understand that the notorious Von Hannenken has recently been endeavouring to naturalise himself as a citizen of the Chinese Republic. Various reasons are given for this step, fear of deportation being among them. But we believe the truth to be that Von Hannenken is thoroughly disgusted with the barbarities practised by the German Government, and that he feels that the role of 1900 is now reversed, namely, that "the name of Germany has become known in such a manner in China that no German will ever again dare to look askance at a Chinese."

Von Hannenken, the Prussian, seeking Chinese naturalisation papers because he is ashamed of being a Han is an unexpected development. Anxious though he may be, however, to acquire Chinese citizenship, it is scarcely to be supposed that the Chinese authorities will accept him as a son of Han. Should they be tempted to do so they might well be reminded of the German law under which a Han can naturalise in a foreign state without losing German citizenship, in other words can lawfully practise deceit upon the authorities of the country in which he seeks naturalisation: The fact that Von Hannenken is ashamed of German atrocities may redound to his credit, as showing that he has a spark of conscience left, but it is no valid reason for allowing him to take out papers of Chinese citizenship in the midst of a great war. We hope that the Chinese authorities will intimate in no uncertain terms that they would not consider von Hannenken an acquisition to the citizenship of their country at this juncture.

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T/T Shanghai	Nom.	Demand, New York	70%
T/T Singapore	142/4	T/T Bombay	Nom.
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T/T India	Nom.	Demand, Manila	159
Demand, India	Nom.	Demand, Singapore	142/4
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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.
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5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.
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6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.
6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.			

